



# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

### EAST-WEST RELATIONS

**Soviet New Year Notes.** In New Year messages to Govt. leaders & chiefs of state throughout the world, Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov expressed Dec. 31 their wishes for peace & freedom from tension during 1958. They wrote Pres. Eisenhower that they hoped 1958 would bring "closer friendship & cooperation between the Soviet & American nations" in the interests of "lasting peace on this earth." The messages called for cooperation on the basis of Soviet proposals for "peaceful coexistence." [See pp. 409F3, 401B1, 393B1]

**Soviet Talks Weighed.** The "N.Y. Times" reported Dec. 26 that U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles' opposition to new high-level East-West negotiations had been attacked by Harold E. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's special disarmament advisor. Stassen was said to favor extending new U.S. disarmament proposals, holding direct U.S.-Soviet arms talks, or laying the disarmament question before the UN Security Council. [See pp. 281C1, 193F3, 73D1]

British Govt. informants said Dec. 31 that Prime Min. Harold Macmillan's Cabt. had rejected Soviet proposals for East-West summit talks and would back NATO suggestions for talks at the foreign ministers' level. French Premier Felix Gaillard had urged acceptance of summit talks with the USSR in an interview published Dec. 27 by "U.S. News & World Report." [See pp. 410F1, 401-E2]

**Dulles Vs. Bloc Links.** State Secy. Dulles, speaking Dec. 26-27 before representatives of the Org. of Amer. States & the South East Asia Treaty Org., said that the recent NATO Council meeting had opposed the over-consolidation of free world military groupings for fear that a united security system would usurp UN functions and seem aggressive to neutralist nations. Dulles, known to have favored a "closer interlocking" of NATO, SEATO & METO, urged that

liaison between them be limited to the secretariat level. [See p. 345C3]

Dulles announced Dec. 29 that he would head the U.S.' "observer delegation" to the Baghdad [METO] Pact Council of Mins. meeting Jan. 28-30 in Ankara. [See p. 282C1]

**U.S. Soviet Exchanges Seen.** The U.S. & USSR were reported Dec. 30 to have reached agreements "in principle," through Washington talks between U.S. Amb. William S. B. Lacey & Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zaroubin, on reciprocal visits in 1958 of scientists, industrial experts, construction delegations, agricultural experts, reporters, teachers, students & sports delegations. Discussions were reported continuing on possible radio-TV & motion picture exchanges, opening of a US-Soviet airline route and a U.S. supermarket exhibit for the 1958 Moscow Fair. [See p. 393G2]

**European Atomic Agency.** 17 member states of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation established Dec. 20 a European Nuclear Energy Agency designed to further joint planning of peaceful nuclear power research & facilities. Implementation of ENEA proposals was to be left to individual member states. A "security control" convention signed by the OEEC Council Dec. 20 was designed to insure that no ENEA materials or facilities would be used for military purposes. [See pp. 372A1, 354D3, 147C3, 125A2]

### MIDDLE EAST

**Afro-Asian Cairo Conf.** Delegations from 40 African, Asian & Mid-Eastern nations met in Cairo Dec. 26 for an Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conf. designed to supplement, on a non-Govt. level, work of the 1955 Bandung Conf. of Asian-African countries. The Cairo meeting was organized by Egypt with cooperation of pro-Communist World Peace Council committees and neutralist groups in each of the 40 states represented. Several Bandung Conf. states, including India, had rejected a 2d Afro-Asian meeting on the Govt. level. [See p. 251C1; Vol. XVI, 363D1, 274D3, 241C1; Vol. XV, 139F2, 129G3-130B3]

Several Afro-Asian states, among them Cambodia, Philippines, Pakistan, Iraq, Turkey, Saudi Arabia & most African nations, refused to participate in the Cairo Conf. even on a non-Govt. basis. Israel, South Korea & Natl. China were not invited. Jordan, Tunisia, Aden & Algeria were represented by exiles resident in Cairo.

A 40-man Japanese delegation, headed by Tokutaro Kitamura, banker

### Week in Headlines

#### International

Afro-Asian nations held non-governmental conference, received Soviet aid pledge.

OEEC agency for peaceful atomic projects formed.

Soviet leaders issued "co-existence" plea to U.S. at New Year's.

#### United States

Pres. Eisenhower approved \$1 billion program of Govt. aid to education.

Ex-Defense Secy. Wilson said President had cut defense budget over his opposition.

Hoffa re-trial on wiretapping charges set after N.Y. jury reached no verdict.

& Lib.-Dem. Parlt. member, attended in an effort to balance pro-Red groups & promote Japanese trade. The Indian delegation was headed by Mme. Rameshwari Nehru, Asian Solidarity Com. chrmn. & a relative of Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, and included Sai-fuddin Kitchlow, Indian Peace Council pres. & Stalin Prize winner.

A 27-man Soviet delegation led by Sharaf R. Rashidov, Uzbek SSR Presidium pres., landed in Cairo Dec. 22 with groups representing Red China, Outer Mongolia, North Viet Nam & North Korea. The Red Chinese delegation was led by Pres. Kuo Mo-jo of the Natl. Academy of Sciences in Peiping. European areas of the USSR were represented by an observer, as were Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Yugo. [See p. 395B2]

The conference was opened Dec. 26 by Lt. Col. Anwar el-Sadat, member of the Egyptian Parlt. & of Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser's Revolution Command Council. Sadat termed Egypt an "effective force working for the liberation of all peoples from imperialism." Although Soviet & Chinese delegates were applauded heavily Dec. 26, conferees from Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Ethiopia, Ghana & other states were said to have been angered at Communist propaganda used by envoys attacking the Eisenhower Doctrine, nuclear bomb tests, colonialism & Western military pacts.

**USSR Offers Aid.** Soviet delegate Arzumanya A. Agafonovich, chairman of the Moscow Academy of Sciences' Intl. Economic Inst., told the Afro-Asian states Dec. 27 that the USSR was "ready to help you as brother helps brother." "Tell us what you need," he said, "and we will help you & send . . . money in the form of loans or aid," and not "ask you to participate in any blocs, reshuffle your Govts. or change your foreign policy." [See pp. 411E1, 378A2, 354G1, 347F2, 250B2; Vol. XVI, 134E-F1]

Agafonovich backed Govt. nationalization of industry & trade as the "most rapid & effective policy for in-

\* Covers Dec. 26-31, 1957  
REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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**LENIN PEACE PRIZE** (formerly called Stalin prize) award winners for 1956 announced in Moscow Dec. 31: Soviet poet Nikolai Tikhonov; Austrian Prof. Heinrich Brandweiner; Italian writer Danilo Dolci; Indian physicist (specialist in optics) Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman; Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie of France; Ceylonese Buddhist priest Udakendavala Saranankara Thero, for volunteering to go to Christmas I. in protest against a British H-bomb test there; Argentine writer Maria Rosa Oliver. [See p. 31C1]

dustrial expansion & the least painful to the population." Citing Egypt's takeover of the Suez Canal Co. "for the benefits of Egypt," Agofonovich lauded "Indonesian patriots . . . fight-to-nationalize Dutch banks & other enterprises." [See p. 395B-G1]

Chief Soviet delegate Rashidov told the conference Dec. 28 that the USSR was prepared to support all "movements for independence" against Western colonialism. Rashidov, addressing an Anti-Imperialism Com. session, said that the USSR "has always been an ardent supporter of the common people in the struggle to gain freedom & the right to a better life." He specified Soviet support for the anti-French Algerian rebels, "the struggle of the Jordanians against the Eisenhower Doctrine," and Indonesian claims to West New Guinea. [See pp. 275E3, 270E1]

(Indian & Egyptian delegates acted Dec. 30 to prevent specific condemnation of the U.S. in Cairo Conf. resolutions. The 2 delegations won rejection of a North Korean draft that would have censured the U.S. for alleged "inhuman atrocities" in South Korea. Dr. Anup Singh of India Dec. 30 defended U.S. anti-segregation efforts & forced deletion of the name of the U.S. from a resolution condemning South African as well as U.S. racial policies.) [See p. 403A1]

(U.S. Rep. Dalip Singh Saund [D., Calif.] ended a 3-week visit to his native India Dec. 17. Saund, 58, a Sikh, had toured India explaining American foreign & racial integration policies.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 379D-E2]

**Hammarskjöld Pays Visit.** UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld returned to UN Hq. in New York Dec. 29 from a 10-day trip during which he visited Sweden, spent Christmas with UN Emergency Force troops in the Gaza Strip, and held talks with Egyptian Pres. Nasser Dec. 26 & French Premier Félix Gaillard Dec. 28. French Govt. sources said Dec. 28 that Hammarskjöld had expressed the view that Nasser & other Arab leaders did not want to break with the West despite their overt anti-Western policies. that he had found UNEF troops serving in "a truly international spirit." [See pp. 393C3, 385F2]

**UN Scopus Aide Named.** Dr. Francisco Urrutia Holguin of Colombia was named by Hammarskjöld Dec. 16 to

act as UN mediator between Jordan & Israel on the disputed Israeli enclave of Mt. Scopus in Jordanian Jerusalem. Urrutia, Colombian UN representative since 1947, arrived in Israeli Jerusalem Dec. 29. [See pp. 393E3, 385G2; Vol. XIV, 314G2]

(The UN announced Dec. 11 that Col. Christian Moe of Norway would be replaced Dec. 15 as chairman of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Comm. by Col. J. G. Bertrand of Canada.) [See p. 393E3]

(The Canadian Defense Dept. announced Dec. 17 that Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Emergency Force Cmdr., had been promoted to Lt. Gen.) [See p. 385F3]

**Ben-Gurion Resigns.** Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion resigned Dec. 31 & disbanded his coalition Govt. after 2 small leftist parties had rebelled at plans to enlist West German support for Israeli security guarantees under NATO. Ben-Gurion, 71, leader of Israel's dominant Mapai (Labor) Party, which had 40 seats in the 120 member Israeli Knesset (Parlt.), was reported negotiating Dec. 31 for formation of his 6th Cabt. without participation of the dissident anti-NATO Ahdut Avoda & Mapam parties [see p. 394D2; Vol. XVI, 197G3; XV, 359C1]. He had been forced to cancel Dec. 17 a mission to West Germany by a high Israeli official (believed to be Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Army Chief of Staff) after rebellious leftist Cabt. members failed Dec. 8 in efforts to halt the projected talks and the Ahdut Avoda then disclosed the Ben-Gurion plan Dec. 17. Ben-Gurion confirmed Dec. 18 that Dr. Giora Josephthal, Mapai Party secy., had acted as his personal envoy to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer earlier in

December.

2 Ahdut Avoda Cabt. members allegedly responsible for the leak—Communications Min. Moshe Carmel & Interior Min. Israel Bar-Yehudah—rejected Dec. 18 Ben-Gurion's demands that they resign for breaking Cabt. secrecy rules. The Knesset defeated Dec. 23, by 65-6 (22 abstentions), a Communist motion of nonconfidence in the Ben-Gurion Govt.

**Israel Seeks Bonn Arms.** Ben-Gurion told newsmen Dec. 25 that Israeli envoys would be sent to West Germany to negotiate for arms purchases. Ben-Gurion, who had confirmed Dec. 24 that the planned security talks would have covered possible German arms shipments, expressed understanding of Israeli reluctance to deal with Germany but called for normalized relations with Bonn. The Ahdut Avoda Party said Dec. 25 that it had no objections to purchases of West German arms if Israel remained free of ties to Bonn & NATO.

(Bonn Govt. spokesmen Dec. 24 disavowed a declaration by Justice Min. Fritz Schaeffer Dec. 14 that West German restitution payments to Jews & other victims of Nazism should be limited to 9,000 deutsche marks [\$2,-140] annually to keep the mark stable.) [See p. 302B-C2]

**Arabs Get U.S. Pledge.** Lebanese Forgn. Min. Charles Malik disclosed Dec. 15 that Pres. Eisenhower had written Pres. Camille Chamoun to assure him that no decisions would be taken by NATO affecting Arab interests without consulting the Arab states. Malik said that Mr. Eisenhower's letter had replied to Chamoun's earlier request for a statement on Mid-East policies the U.S. would pursue via NATO. [See pp. 409G2, 378C2]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENT

**Education Program.** Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 30 approved a \$1 billion 4-yr. program of federal aid to education "to meet the pressing demands of national security in the years ahead." [See pp. 364A-B3, 388A-E3]

The program & Mr. Eisenhower's approval were made public by Health-Educn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom after a conference with the President at the latter's Gettysburg farm, where Pres. Eisenhower had gone with his family Dec. 27 for the New Year's holiday. Details of the program, to go to Congress in 1958:

1. **To Reduce the Waste of Talent**—(a) States would be offered grants on a 50-50 matching basis to encourage early identification of scientific or other needed talent through "earlier, improved & more systematic testing of the abilities & aptitudes of students." (b) States would be offered matching grants "to support improved counseling & guidance" of able children and to encourage them "to remain in high school, to work hard at the basic academic subjects and to prepare for higher education." (c) About 10,000 federal scholarships a year for 4 years, allocated on a population basis, would be awarded to supplement college & university scholarships already available. These 3 programs would be administered by the states. The Fed. Govt. would not interfere with state responsibilities or take over state functions.

2. **To Expand & Improve the Teaching of Science & Mathematics**—The Fed. Govt. would provide 50-50 matching funds for 4 years "to

encourage the states & local school systems to provide more & better teaching of science & mathematics." The states & schools "would have flexibility in the use of these funds" and could spend them to "employ additional qualified mathematics & science teachers, to provide laboratory equipment & other instructional materials" or to increase teacher pay. "There is a current shortage of more than 8,000 high-school science teachers and yet-of the 5,000 graduates prepared to teach science last year—2,000 went into industrial jobs rather than the classroom." Although all the 48 states "now have special units & programs to promote the teaching of home economics, agriculture & distributive trades," only 8 "had special directors or units last year to foster & improve the teaching of science & mathematics."

3. **College & University Teachers**—The Fed. Govt. would provide "1,000 graduate-level fellowships the first year & 1,500 a year for each of the following 3 years to encourage more able college students to continue into graduate study and prepare for college teaching careers." "Graduate schools could receive direct federal grants of up to \$125,000 a year" to expand capacity. "The school, itself, not the state, would match the federal grants on a 50-50 basis."

4. **Foreign Languages**—The Fed. Govt. would help finance "training centers in languages which are critically important today but which have traditionally received little or no attention in

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this country. These would include . . . languages of emerging nations in Asia, Africa & the Near East." The program would aid "summer institutes & other sessions" for foreign-language teachers.

(175 Ohio education, business & union leaders met at Defiance [O.] College Dec. 30 and approved a plan designed to help end the shortage of high-school & community-college science & mathematics teachers.

(The plan, proposed by Dr. Kevin McCann, Defiance College pres. & organizer of the area conference, called for appointment of a coordinator to work on: [a] the long-term goal of interesting high school students in becoming science & mathematics teachers and [b] the short-term project of securing part-time teachers lent by industry. The long-term aim was keyed to the church-related colleges, which McCann thought had "the great pool" of such potential teachers and "quickly & efficiently can multiply several times over the number of teachers they are turning out." McCann had outlined his plan to Pres. Eisenhower in a letter made public Dec. 29, and the President had predicted that McCann's area conference would yield "advantage & profit & improvement to all American schools."

(McCann planned to call a meeting of 20-30 Great Lakes-area colleges after "a couple of months' experience" and then to call a meeting of about 100 church colleges between the Rockies & Alleghenies to report progress and arouse interest in extending the plan.) [See Vol. XV, p. 92C2]

**Defense Peril Denied.** White House press secy. James C. Hagerty denied Dec. 28 that the Gaither report had found the U.S. weak in comparison with the USSR "at this time." Such a finding "is not in the report, and as a matter of fact is completely contrary to the report," he said. "The report says just the opposite."

Hagerty indicated that he did not expect the report to be released since it still was "classified," but he said he knew of "no factual information in the report that has not been made available to the committees of Congress, and particularly to the Senate Johnson Com. [the Senate Preparedness Subcom.]." [See p. 413C1]

**Other Presidential News.** Pres. Eisenhower spent more than 2 hours conferring on the budget Dec. 31 and gave tentative approval to a draft providing for record peacetime expenditures. White House press secy. James C. Hagerty said the Admin. hoped for a "slight surplus" and plan-

ned neither tax increases nor cuts. [See p. 364D-G2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 31 appointed U.S. Atty. Malcolm R. Wilkey (R.), 39, of Houston, Tex. to be Asst. Atty. General in charge of the Justice Dept.'s Office of Legal Counsel. . . . Pres. Eisenhower, noting Dec. 28 that the emergency program of admitting Hungarian refugees was ending Dec. 31, expressed hope that more could enter under 1957 immigration legislation. Immigration Comm. Joseph M. Swing\* reported Dec. 31 that the U.S. had admitted 38,000, "the largest number resettled in any one of the 42 countries who accepted the refugees." He said the program's success was demonstrated by the fact that only 391, or 1.1%, of those admitted had left the U.S. This included "forced departures" of 22 for "Communist affiliations" & of 52 "for fraudulent representations." (Swing also reported that "more than 262,000 immigrants became permanent residents" in 1957 but that "this was 85,000 less than the number admitted in 1956 and was a reversal of the trend of the past 5 years.") He attributed the decrease to the expiration of the Refugee Relief Act & to a reduction in immigration from Mexico. Immigrants included only 3,600 of the permissible 75,000 "first preference quota" individuals "with skills & technical ability needed" in the U.S. 451,000 Mexican, 10,000 West Indies, 7,000 Canadian & 1,000 Japanese farm laborers were imported during the year. About 6,400 aliens, including 571 criminals & 152 narcotic-law violators, were deported, and about 65,000 were permitted to depart voluntarily. 140,000 became naturalized citizens during 1957, and an additional 18,000 derived citizenship through their parents' naturalization.) [See pp. 258F-G1, 291F2, 342F2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 29 dispatched Navy planes & the carrier "Princeton," the destroyers "Henderson" & "Sutherland" & the seaplane tender "Duxbury Bay" to aid 325,000 persons reported to have been left homeless in Ceylonese floods. The inundations, in northern, eastern & north-central parts of Ceylon, were complicated by a cyclone that hit the country Dec. 23 and reached peak force Dec. 26. More than 300 persons were reported drowned by Dec. 31. More than 400,000 tons of rice, nearly ¼ of the country's total output, were lost as a result of the flooding of more than 650,000 acres of cultivated paddy land. Officials said flood areas were threatened with famine & epidemic. [See p. 416E1] . . . The Advisory Com. on Weather Control urged Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 31 to launch an expanded program of research into how to control or modify weather. [See p. 142F3; Vol. XVI, 222A1]

#### ARMED FORCES

**Wilson on Budget Cut.** Ex-Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson disclosed Dec. 30 that he had opposed cutting the fiscal 1958 defense budget to \$38½ billion but that Pres. Eisenhower had insisted on "trimming" Wilson's spending recommendations by about \$1½ billion because he was sure Con-

gress would not approve a big arms budget. "His prediction was right, too," Wilson said, "because they cut the budget from \$38½ billion down to 36 before they were through."

Wilson, who gave his views in interviews published by the UP & "N.Y. Herald Tribune," said "a lot of people think I was the budget-cutter, that I put balancing the budget ahead of the country, but that's . . . poppycock." He said Congress "might" have approved more defense money if Mr. Eisenhower had asked for it but "in all fairness . . . the President said he didn't know where to get the \$38½ billion, and he didn't." Wilson also complained that the White House "didn't pay enough attention" to recommendations of top Pentagon officials. [See p. 346A-B2]

Wilson derided the secret Gaither report. He said he had not heard of H. Rowan Gaither Jr. until he became head of the Gaither committee. "I don't know what his qualifications are, and 'I don't think his comments are especially valuable,'" Wilson declared. [See D1 this page]

Wilson said that Pres. Eisenhower, on Budget Dir. Percival Brundage's recommendation, had made the decision to separate the earth satellite project from the missile program, and "I had no responsibility for the satellite program." [See p. 339D2]

Wilson said: "The missile program is not going too badly"; "an intensified program" had been started after a complete review by ex-AF Secy. Harold Talbott in 1953-54; "you'll find in the next few months we've been doing something about it, but there hasn't been much said so far because of the secrecy involved"; he had put the Army in competition with the AF in developing an IRBM because he thought competition would stimulate the program more than interservice rivalry could retard it. [See pp. 388F2-A3, 338C3]

**Defense Spending.** The Natl. Planning Assn. estimated Dec. 28 that the U.S. economy could take a \$10 billion annual increase in defense spending by 1960 without a tax raise and that it could stand a \$20-\$31 billion increase if taxes were boosted and price control & rationing imposed.

Adlai E. Stevenson, speaking at the N.Y. County Lawyers Assn. dinner Dec. 9, urged adequate outlays both for weapons of massive retaliation and for the means "to cope with small wars and keep them small, to put out the brush fires." But he opposed financing this at the expense of the non-military budget. "The worst thing that could happen would be for us not to build, immediately, the defenses we need," he said. "The next worst thing would be to meet this immediate crisis by needlessly aggravating or by ignoring the impending crisis [in education, slum clearance, health, social security] that is developing so rapidly." [See p. 394F1]

The Rev. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, addressing the Natl. Council of Churches in St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 6 as he was installed as its new pres., denounced "the utter folly & futility

\*A House Govt. Operations subcommittee had disclosed May 29 that Swing & 3 Border Patrol officials (Harlon B. Carter, E. Dewitt Marshall & Alva L. Pilliod) had "corrected" their expense vouchers for trips to Mexico. These excursions had been criticized as hunting expeditions. (The Gen. Accounting Office also had questioned the "propriety" of Border Patrol officials' traveling to shooting contests at Govt. expense.) Swing had insisted that the trips were primarily for Govt. business and that hunting was incidental. The expense voucher "corrections" were made to lower the officials' claims on the Govt., since Govt. allowances for traveling in Mexico were about 20% lower than the \$9 to \$12 a day allowed for travel in the U.S. (this reflected lower living costs in Mexico), and the officials originally had put in claims for expenses at the U.S. rate. Rep. John E. Moss (D., Calif.), who released the report on the "correction," criticized the GAO & Border Patrol for having labeled it "secret." [See Vol. XVI, p. 443D-E1]

of spending \$40 billion on a system of defense that never in the world can defend us. It is not half so important that we send sputniks circling around the globe as that we should send more loaves of bread around the world."

**Missile Politics.** Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), ranking Republican of the House Appropriations Com., charged Dec. 11 that the Truman Admin. had "prevented our nation from having an operational ICBM by 1953." In Apr. 1946 the Truman Admin. had awarded a research-&-development contract for an ICBM test vehicle to Convair, "contractor for the current ICBM Atlas," Ford said, but the contract was canceled about 14 months later "as a consequence of the impounding of research & development funds by Pres. Truman" and was revived in Jan. 1951.

Ford said the cancellation conflicted with Pres. (then Gen.) Eisenhower's "emphatic statements" that "continuity in military research & development was vital in the weapons field, including missiles." Ford conceded, when questioned, that Gen. Eisenhower had approved the reduced Truman defense budget in June 1946.

Ford said that Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), a critic of Eisenhower missile & other defense policies, had been Asst. War Secy. & then AF Secy. before & after the cancellation and that he (Ford) had found nothing to show that Symington had opposed the impounding of the funds. [See pp. 330F3-331B1]

(In May 1947 the GOP-controlled Congress had approved the Truman Admin.'s transfer of the impounded funds to other Army use.)

Truman had told reporters in Washington Nov. 12 that "we had a missile program before I left the White House; it was broken up after I left." He had said in a copyrighted NANA article Oct. 31 that "as soon as I saw that program was lagging due to interservice rivalry, I called in one of the top production engineering men in industry [K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Corp.] . . . placed him in full charge of the missile program, responsible only to the President and with instructions to knock heads together wherever it was necessary . . . [and] assured him that I would back him to the hilt. By 1952 this program had made encouraging progress, but with the change of administration the head of this operation was one of the first to be dismissed."

Truman modified this statement Nov. 13, when he said in New York that Keller had served for awhile under the Eisenhower Admin. but had quit because "they gave him so much trouble he had to." (Truman, in his Oct. 31 article, proposed "a new Govt. agency headed by a strong & able man, responsible only to the President, to be in absolute charge of our long-range missiles.") [See pp. 365F-G1, 339B1]

**GOP Natl. Chrmn.** Meade Alcorn declared Dec. 13 that the Truman Admin. had spent only \$51 million on missile production & procurement in fiscal 1950-51 and \$295 million in its final year but that such expenditures

under the Eisenhower Admin. had "zoomed" to \$2.1 billion (fiscal 1958),

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) charged Dec. 9 that Pres. (then Gen.) Eisenhower's failure to recommend a ballistic-missile program while Army chief of staff in 1945-48 & NATO commander in 1950-52 was one of 5 reasons the Truman Admin. might not have pressed hard enough on missiles in the early postwar years. The other reasons: (1) failure of the Republicans to urge missile development as the Democrats were doing; (2) reliance on the 1945-49 A-bomb monopoly; (3) lack of a suitable nuclear warhead; (4) lack of data about Soviet missiles.

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) charged at a Young Democrats dinner in Birmingham, Ala. Dec. 13 that the Eisenhower Admin. had not allowed the Army to fire the first earth satellite into space because the Army had used Govt. scientists to develop its rockets & satellites instead of using private contractors as the other services did. "As creeping socialism, it [the Army program] had to be stopped," Hill said. The Army "could have beaten sputnik and been the first with a satellite in outer space" if the Admin. had not barred it from producing a long-range missile at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala., Hill charged. [See p. 331D-G3]

**Bombers Vs. Missiles.** Vice Pres. Nixon indicated in an interview in Miami Dec. 28 that he thought bombers rather than missiles would be the decisive weapons for an appreciable time. "Although the Soviet Union is ahead of us in some fields, they are still building long-range bombers on a large scale," he pointed out. Nixon had declared at an AF Assn. missile seminar for newsmen in Washington Dec. 16 that "you can get some pretty good arguments from some of our Air Force people that there never will be a time when the manned bomber will not be an effective weapon." Russia's rocket & missile progress had not canceled out the U.S.' "over-all military advantage," he said. (Jack Raymond had reported in the "N.Y. Times" Dec. 6 that "high authorities" in Washington believed that they had "authentic" information that the USSR "is increasing its production of medium & heavy jet bombers.") [See pp. 413B3, 412F3, 410D1, 405B3]

Robert E. Gross, chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which had a \$110 million missile backlog, warned Dec. 10 in a statement with the company's quarterly dividend that the U.S. might be relying too heavily & too soon on missiles and thereby might be unbalancing the total strength needed for either small or large wars. He warned of losses in the Govt.'s cutback in plane output. The Govt., he said, had terminated 2 Lockheed plane contracts totaling \$47 million but still would have to pay \$24 million for work already done and therefore would save only \$23 million (less than half) and get no planes for the money spent.

Tom Lambert reported in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Dec. 8 that Gen.

Thomas D. White, AF Chief of Staff, had told AF commanders in a mid-November letter that "current roles & missions" gave the AF a greater "operational need" for missiles than the Army or Navy. He said: "A primary [AF] objective" was to combine missiles & planes into "a formidable instrument of air power considerably greater than . . . missiles or aircraft alone." Missiles "will supplement & complement" manned aircraft; but "it is essential" for the AF to "maintain a significant force of manned aircraft during the foreseeable future." [See p. 389F1-C2]

**'Alert' Proposed.** Vice Pres. Nixon met privately Dec. 9 with 14 prominent citizens of both parties who had joined together in the belief that it was necessary to alert Americans to the danger the U.S. faced from Russian military, scientific & economic advances. They met at the Washington home of William C. Foster, former foreign aid administrator & Deputy Defense Secy. under Truman.

Among those attending: Paul H. Nitze, ex-chairman of the State Dept.'s Policy Planning Staff; Roswell L. Gilpatric, ex-AF Undersecy.; CBS pres. Frank Stanton; publisher John Cowles; Laurence S. Rockefeller; public opinion analyst Elmo Roper; management consultant Franklin A. Lindsay.

**Missile News.** The first assembly-line 2,000-mph. Bomarc intercepter missile was completed by Boeing Airplane Co. in Seattle Dec. 30 under a \$139,315,444 AF contract. The 47-ft. missile, powered by a rocket for take-offs & by ram jets for further flight, was designed to seek out & destroy planes at altitudes of over 60,000 feet & at distances of 200-300 miles from launching site. [See pp. 405E-F2, 347B1] . . . Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) suggested in Waxahachie, Tex. Dec. 10 that the 40-hr. week might have to be abandoned because it "will not produce the ICBM." "It may be necessary for us to go on a full, war-time mobilization schedule," he said. [See p. 413B-C2] . . . Ansel E. Talbert reported in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Dec. 17 that a blunt-shaped nose cone developed at the Avco Mfg. Corp. in Lawrence, Mass. for the Titan ICBM had been tested in laboratory shot tubes and in scale-model flight and seemed capable of surviving reentry into the atmosphere at 18,000-mph. speed. The shot tube tests were made at "temperatures approaching 15,000" F.—nearly 1½ times the heat at the surface of the sun," Talbert reported. [See p. 364-G1] . . . The Soviet Air Force newspaper "Sovietskaya Aviatsiya" reported Nov. 24 that the USSR had solved the problem of heat generated in ICBM flight by (a) protecting the combustion chamber & jet nozzle with "sweating walls" and (b) using "metallo-ceramics" in the rocket body & jet nozzle lining. Maj. V. Parfenov, Soviet Engineering Corps officer who wrote the article, described "sweating walls" as porous walls through which liquid could be forced under pressure. The liquid would evaporate and cool the walls.

The "metallo-ceramics," he said, consisted of ceramics & 10-20% cobalt powder heated to high temperature. (U.S. authorities said both techniques were known in the U.S., were inferior to U.S. solutions.) [See pp. 372G3-373E1] . . . Soviet Lt. Cols. (of Engineers) M. Arkhipov & V. Yansyukovich indicated in an article in the Soviet Navy newspaper "Sovietsky Flot" Dec. 4 that the USSR might have ballistic missiles that could be fired from submarines at inland targets "from submerged positions at the long range of 1,200 kilometers [750 miles]." [See p. 373-B2] . . . The French Defense Ministry announced Nov. 25 that these scientific rockets had been tested successfully at a secret Sahara Desert launching site at Guir, near Colomb Bechar, West Africa: (a) Monica IV, 270 lb. in weight, 17 ft. 7 in. long, 6.3 in. in diameter, capable of taking 33 lb. to an altitude of 50 mi. at a maximum speed of 3,500 mph.; (b) Monica V, 340 lb., 20 ft. 6 in. long, 6.3 in. in diameter, capable of carrying 33 lb. to a height of 100 mi. at 3,500 mph.; (c) Veronique, capable of carrying 120 lb. to 40 mi. The Defense Ministry said an improved version of the Veronique, capable of carrying 120 lb. to 135 mi. at 4,300 mph., would weigh 3,000 lb. at take-off, be 23 ft. long, 29 in. in diameter, have a 44-ft. wingspan and 4.6 cubic ft. of space available — enough for small animals. [See p. 154E3] . . . Australian Supply Min. Howard Beale disclosed Nov. 10 that Australia & Britain planned to use the Woomera Rocket Range to launch long-range missiles hundreds of miles into space. The 3d of 3 25-ft. Skylark missiles launched at Woomera in a study of wind velocity & density had reached an altitude of 80 mi. Oct. 30. [See Vol. XII, p. 406G] . . . The Japanese Defense Ministry disclosed Oct. 30 that the first Japanese-made supersonic rocket had been tested successfully 7 times in October at the Kita-Fuji maneuver area. The 31.68-ft. winged rocket was said to develop 1,000 lb. of thrust and be capable of exceeding 900 mph. (Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi told the Budget Com. of the Diet's upper house Nov. 9 that he would not consent to arming U.S. forces in Japan with missiles.) [See 405B-C3]

**Army Shows Satellite.** The Army Dec. 11 released photos of an 80-in. cylindrical satellite it hoped to hurl into orbit around the earth via a Jupiter-C rocket. The satellite weighed 29.7 lb., was 6 in. in diameter, had a 10-lb. payload. [See p. 365G1-D2]

**Space Agency Dropped.** An AF "Directorate of Astronautics" was established Dec. 10, on orders of Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt, deputy chief of staff for development, despite requests by Deputy Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles & Defense Dept. missiles director William M. Holaday that the AF delay its proposed new agency to give the Defense Dept. time to organize its own all-service space-weapons bureau. AF Secy. James H.

Douglas canceled the AF directorate Dec. 13, explaining that it had been set up "prematurely" and "contrary to assurances" that it would be delayed "until it could be coordinated" with the Defense Dept.'s plans for a space agency. (Putt had chosen Brig. Gen. Homer Boushey, 46, his deputy for research, to head the AF unit.)

**Red Space Plans.** Soviet Maj. Gen. G. I. Pokrovsky indicated in an article in the Soviet Air Force's "Sovetskaya Aviatsiya" Dec. 1 that current Russian space-flight research stressed the use of wings on space craft for reentry into the atmosphere without damage. A winged vehicle would take off like a plane, attain a speed of 7,500 mph., switch to rocket motors and fold its wings in space.

"Moscow News" reported Dec. 14 that Soviet scientists had completed calculations for a Project Boomerang that might send rockets around the moon and back to earth. Prof. K. Stanyukovich of the Soviet Comm. for Interplanetary Travel predicted in a Moscow broadcast Dec. 16 that Russia would send a rocket to the moon in 2 years. [See pp. 380D-E1, 373F2]

(William J. Jorden reported in the "N.Y. Times" Dec. 2 that a Soviet Defense Ministry book had conceded that the USSR had not begun to build atomic aircraft.)

(The U.S.' Natl. Academy of Sciences notified the Soviet Academy of Sciences Dec. 13 that it had no knowledge that the rocket that had launched Sputnik I had landed in U.S. territory. It offered to help look for it if the Red academy provided the "available data" it said it had on the rocket's fall.) [See p. 397G2-D3]

(The Soviet academy's Intl. Geophysical Year Com., in reply to a UP questionnaire, said Nov. 29 that neither of the USSR's 2 sputniks was equipped to measure or map the earth but were designed to study cosmic & solar radiation. The Soviet Navy newspaper "Krasny Flot" reported Dec. 13 that Sputnik I's measurement of the magnetic field over virtually every part of the earth made it possible to determine the character of the magnetic field, to trace magnetic storms (shifts in the earth's magnetic axis) and to forecast them. It said satellite data made it possible to determine the density of matter at altitudes above 124 miles, the distribution of weight within the earth and the quantity of meteorites above the atmosphere.) [See pp. 373F3, 365G3]

**Helicopter Records.** Army Capt. James E. Bowman of Amboy, Ind. set a 30,335-ft. world altitude record for helicopters in a Cessna YH41 Seneca in Wichita, Kan. Dec. 28. The Army said Dec. 31 that this also was a world mark for helicopters between 1,102 & 2,204 lb. and that Bowman had set a 28,200-ft. record for the 2,204-3,848-lb. class. [See Vol. XVI, p. 382D3; XV, 196C3]

**Army Eases 'Risk' Ousters.** The cases of all soldiers discharged as security risks between 1948 & 1955 were being reviewed by the Army, and about 40% had been granted better discharges. This was confirmed Dec.

26 by Francis X. Plant, personnel security aide to Army general counsel Frank C. Milland. Plant said all but 76 of the 726 security-ouster cases had been reconsidered already and that: (a) Of 211 "undesirable" discharges, 65 had been raised to "honorable" (most desirable) and 69 to "general" (under honorable conditions). (b) Of 435 "general" discharges, 129 had been upgraded to "honorable" and 12 had been changed to show reasons other than security for discharge. (c) 4 "honorable" discharges on security grounds were left unchanged.

The program, undertaken voluntarily by the Army, had been ordered in 1956 by Asst. Army Secy. Hugh M. Milton 2d. Changes were made on the basis of security directives issued Oct. 17 & Nov. 16, 1955 requiring (1) application of a rule of "common sense" in determining the significance of a man's subversive associations and (2) consideration of the quality of his service. [See Vol. XV, p. 394B2]

(Among other Govt. security cases: The Senate Constitutional Rights Subcom. disclosed Apr. 21 that the State Dept. had cleared Joseph M. Frankenstein & his wife, novelist Kay Boyle, of security charges but that Frankenstein had declined reinstatement as a State Dept. employe [see Vol. XV, p. 394F-G2]. John Stewart Service returned to work at the State Dept. Sept. 3 under terms of an order by Fed. Dist. Judge James W. Morris in Washington July 3 that he be reinstated and given back pay [see p. 198B1]. Chrmn. Francis E. Walter [D., Pa.] of the House Un-American Activities Com. charged Nov. 24 that Washington economist Wilfred Lumer, who had been "actively participating" in the work of Congressional committees, had been "identified under oath as a member of the Communist Party & a former member of a Communist cell in the Office of Price Admin." and had invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions about alleged CP membership or about being under CP "discipline in the course of his Congressional work." Lumer issued a statement denying that he was under CP discipline in his Congressional work.)

**Indictments.** An indictment charging Clinton E. Jencks, ex-pres. of Local 890 of the Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, with filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the NLRB was dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge R. E. Thomason in El Paso, Tex. Dec. 31 on the Justice Dept.'s request although Thomason said he thought Jencks was guilty. Jencks had been convicted in 1954, but the Supreme Court had ordered a new trial on grounds that FBI reports by witnesses who appeared at the trial should have been made available to the defense. The Jencks decision was used by other defendants demanding access to FBI material and resulted in legislation to protect FBI files. The Justice Dept., "reluctantly" requesting dismissal of the indictment against Jencks, indicated that it did not want to open FBI files on Jencks. [See pp. 182B-E1, 286D1-A2]

An indictment accusing Ben Gold, ex-pres. of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, of filing a false non-Communist affidavit was dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward M. Curran in Washington May 9 on the Justice Dept.'s motion. The Justice Dept. dropped the case because "certain material evidence . . . is not available." Gold also had been convicted but had had his conviction reversed by the Supreme Court. [See p. 49B-C3]

Alfred K. Stern, 59, & his wife, Martha Dodd Stern, 48, were indicted

by a federal grand jury in New York Sept. 9 on charges of spying for the USSR. The Sterns had fled with their son Robert, 12, from their \$70,000 Cuernavaca, Mexico home July 20 and had arrived in Prague, Czechoslovakia July 21. Stern told reporters in Prague Aug. 20 that they had renounced U.S. citizenship and adopted Paraguayan citizenship in June to avoid being deported from Mexico to the U.S. He called the spy charges "fantastic." The indictments were based on testimony of Hollywood producer-composer Boris Morros, who had been a U.S. counterspy for 12 years and who had identified the Sterns as spies before the grand jury & the House Un-American Activities Com. [See p. 222F2]

(Morros had been a key witness in cases against the Sterns, Jack & Myra Soble, Jacob Albam and George & Jane Foster Zlatovski, Chrmn. Francis E. Walter [D., Pa.] of the House Un-American Activities Com. said Aug. 30 that Morros also had identified Dr. Henry & Mrs. Beatrice Rabinowitch Spitz as members of the spy ring. Spitz had been born in Austria, his wife in Lithuania. Both had become naturalized U.S. citizens but had reverted to Austrian citizenship and were living in Vienna. Spitz, a physician, called the charge against himself & his wife "an infamous lie.") [See pp. 222C2, 65G3-66B1]

Specialist 3/C Gregory J. Kupski Jr., 23, of Detroit was indicted by a Japanese prosecutor in Yokohama Nov. 23 on charges of murder in the strangling Nov. 17 of Kazue Eikawa, 25, Japanese wife of Navy Aviation Mechanic 1/C Robert Leslie Wescott. The U.S. Army, which disputed jurisdiction, filed murder charges against Kupski Nov. 26. . . . Col. John U. D. Page's widow received on his behalf Apr. 2 the final Medal of Honor for the Korean war. 78 Army, 42 Marine, 8 Navy & 4 AF members won the medal for Korean War accomplishments. [See Vol. XIV, p. 438F1-A2]

## LABOR

1957 Strike Activity. "Fewer workers were idled and less time was lost because of strikes during 1957 than in any post-war year," the Bur. of Labor Statistics reported Dec. 26 as it released its preliminary estimates of the year's strike activity.

The number of strikes started dropped from 3,825 in 1956 to about 3,600 in 1957, the number of workers involved (strikers & others made idle) from 1,900,000 to 1,400,000 and the amount of idleness from 33,100,000 man days to 16 million. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442C1]

The strike idling most workers—125,000—was a Sept. 16-20 walkout of the AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America at Western Electric Co. installations throughout the U.S. [See p. 310A3]

Among other major strikes:

• 21,000 workers were idled by a strike of the AFL-CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers at Gen. Electric plants in Everett & West Lynn, Mass. Apr. 25-30. It was settled by agreement to arbitrate on compulsory overtime & shop steward suspension and to use established grievance machinery for transfer & lay-off disputes.

• 17,000 workers were idled by a walkout of operating engineers, painters & carpenters unions

in the construction industry in the Kansas City (Mo.) area May 1-June 30. It was settled by agreement on 3-yr. contracts providing hourly raises of 12½ cents in the first & 2d years & 10 cents in the 3d year for engineers, 17½ cents in each of the 3 years for painters, 17½ cents in the first & 3d years and 20 cents in the 2d year for carpenters.

• 16,000 workers were idled at various times May 15-Aug. 16 by strikes of the AFL-CIO Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers at 74 cement plants in 21 states. Individual one-yr. contracts provided for hourly raises averaging 13.6 cents & other benefits including double time for more than 12 hours of consecutive work.

• 15,000 workers were idled by a walkout of the AFL-CIO Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Laborers' & of the Carpenters unions in the Long Island (N.Y.) construction industry Aug. 12-15. It was ended on orders of the Natl. Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Bldg. & Construction Trades Industry.

• 15,000 workers were idled by a strike of the Communications Workers at the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Sept. 8-Oct. 3. It ended when employees returned to work without settlement.

• Natl. Airlines operations were suspended Sept. 22-Oct. 22 by an Air Lines Agents Assn. strike. It was settled by agreement on a 3-yr. contract providing for wage reopening after the first & 2d years and arbitration of salary disputes.

• Bull Line shipping operations (East Coast & Caribbean) were halted Aug. 19-Oct. 22 by a strike of the Seafarers Intl. Union, the Intl. Org. of Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. Picket lines were removed Oct. 22 in compliance with federal court injunctions. The unions claimed that they had struck over wages, but the company charged that the walkout resulted from a jurisdictional dispute between the strikers & the Natl. Maritime Union.

**Hoffa Jury Deadlocks.** The wire-tapping trial of Teamsters Bro'hood pres.-elect James R. Hoffa, professional wiretapper Bernard B. Spindel & Teamsters Local 337 pres. Owen Bernerd (Bert) Brennan came to a halt in federal district court in New York Dec. 20 when the jury deadlocked with only one of its 12 members holding out against conviction. On Dec. 24 the court scheduled retrial for Jan. 6. The trial had opened Nov. 22 on charges that the defendants had conspired to tap phones illegally in the Teamsters hq. in Detroit to find out what information Teamsters officials planned to give at rackets investigations. [See pp. 181E1, 334F3, 397G3-398D1]

(A trial opened before Fed. Dist. Judge F. Dickenson Letts in Washington Dec. 2 on a petition by 13 rank-&-file Teamsters members to void Hoffa's election as Teamsters pres. Anti-Hoffa witnesses charged that delegates to the convention that elected Hoffa had been chosen illegally.) [See p. 357C2]

**'Hot Cargo.'** Rulings against the "hot cargo" clause in Teamsters Bro'hood contracts were issued by the NLRB Nov. 12 & the ICC Dec. 18. Under the clause, employers agreed not to fire employees who refused to handle goods designated by the union as "unfair" or "hot." The clause had been used by the Teamsters as a potent organizing weapon since it often enabled the union to impose an embargo on the movement of goods produced or owned by non-union firms.

The NLRB decision was that Atlanta Teamster Local 728 had violated the Taft-Hartley law's ban on secondary boycotts by "advising" members employed by truck lines that they could refuse to handle freight from the Genuine Parts Co. of Atlanta. (This reversed a 1949 NLRB decision that "hot cargo" clauses were legal

& enforceable.) [See Vol. IX, pp. 412P-413A]

The ICC ruling, which did not make a specific finding about the clause's legality, held that common carriers could not bargain away, "through labor contract provisions, their statutory obligation to serve the public." The decision, upholding an Apr. 9 ruling of ICC examiner Frank R. Saltzman, was that 9 Oklahoma City truck lines had acted unlawfully in refusing to handle cargo delivered for transshipment by Desmond A. Barry's Galveston Truck Line Corp. of Houston, Tex. The Teamsters had designated Barry's freight as "hot" after he refused to sign up with the union.

The "hot cargo" clause was ruled legal in a 2-1 decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington May 9. It held that an Oklahoma City Teamsters local had not violated the secondary boycott ban when it urged members to refuse cargo of the Amer. Iron & Machine Works Co. during an Intl. Assn. of Machinists strike.

**United Auto Workers.** In its first official decision, the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers' Public Review Board [see p. 126F2] Dec. 26 upheld:

(a) The UAW international executive board's action in permitting ex-Communists Milton Burns, DeWitt Gilpin, Andrew Newhoff, Albert Verri & Donald Harris to retain their jobs as international representatives;

(b) The actions of trial boards of Locals 3 & 600 in clearing 5 officials who had invoked the 5th Amend. before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. but who had denied CP membership at their union trials.

The 5 local officers: Edith Van Horn, chief steward of Local 3; Jas. Simmons, Harry M. Philo, Walter Dorosh & Max Cinzori of Local 600.

Burns & Gilpin had invoked the First Amend. in refusing to name former CP associates before the Senate subcommittee. Verri & Harris, who testified by affidavit, & Newhoff all said they would invoke the First Amend. if questioned about former CP associates.

Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the Senate subcommittee charged Dec. 26 that AFL-CIO leaders practiced a "double standard" by attacking officials who invoked the 5th Amend. in corruption inquiries but condoning the amendment's use "to avoid giving information on Red activity." AFL-CIO press officer Al Zack replied that the federation's code condemned the use of the 5th Amend. "to cloak either subversive or corrupt practices" but considered it proper for the amendment to be invoked for personal protection.

A federal jury in Detroit Nov. 6 found the UAW not guilty of illegally spending dues money for political purposes by sponsoring a TV series during the 1954 election campaign. The union had argued that the programs were part of its year-round educational program, were directed toward union members and included material not directly connected with the elections. UAW pres. Walter P. Reuther testified Nov. 5 that candidates of both parties had been invited

to participate but that Republicans had refused. [See p. 90G3]

Reuther charged Dec. 9, in a letter to Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities, that while UAW leaders were away fighting labor corruption during the AFL-CIO convention in early December, committee investigator John J. McGovern had "arrived in Detroit in a whirlwind of publicity, ostensibly to conduct an investigation of other UAW activities & programs but actually to proclaim the guilt of the UAW" in the Kohler Co. (Sheboygan, Wis.) strike "before he had conducted any investigation here." Press reports quoted McGovern Dec. 9 as saying he had made unspecified "astounding findings" in the Kohler case. Reuther complained that McGovern had ignored (a) an NLRB examiner's finding that the Kohler Co. was guilty of unfair practices and (b) the fact that the UAW repeatedly had offered to arbitrate. [See p. 335D-F2]

Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), a member of the Senate committee, said in a letter to Reuther Dec. 28 that it was "obvious . . . that certain members of this committee will not consider the committee a success unless it is able to 'get' the UAW & you personally. This goal is almost an obsession with them." McNamara said it was "my understanding that several Republican members of the committee were instrumental in having McGovern placed on the staff . . . to further their interests, not the least of which appears to be to prepare material for an attack on the UAW."

McNamara's accusation was denied Dec. 29 by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), a GOP member of the committee. He denied that Republican members "are trying to concentrate on unions led by Democrats" and pointed out that "far more committee time has been devoted to labor leaders who have on occasion supported GOP candidates than has been devoted to Walter Reuther, with his long record of passionate partisanship for the Democratic cause." [See p. 404A-C1]

The body of Ralph Winstead, 64, UAW chief investigator, was found in Lake St. Clair, Mich. Dec. 22. His death was listed as accidental drowning. Winstead had disappeared Dec. 15 after leaving his home to go fishing. He had been scheduled to testify Dec. 16 in Detroit scrap dealer Carl Renda's \$4½ million suit against Winstead, 4 other UAW officials, the city of Detroit & the state police. Renda was charging malicious prosecution as a result of his 1954 arrest for alleged complicity in the 1948 shotgun attack on UAW pres. Reuther. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 16D-E2, 64B3]

**Other Rulings.** The Supreme Court, in a 6-3 decision Dec. 9, upheld the right of state courts to prevent strikers from "threatening, intimidating or coercing" non-striking workers but ruled that the Wynne County, Ark. Chancery Court had no right to prohibit "peaceful picketing" of Rainfair, Inc. by the Amalgamated Cloth-

ing Workers. Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black & Douglas dissented on grounds that Congress had given the NLRB exclusive jurisdiction in such cases and that both sections of the Arkansas court injunction therefore were invalid.

The Supreme Court Dec. 9 upheld a ruling by Fed. Dist. Judge Paul Jones in Cleveland that the Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Engine-men could not be compelled to admit Negroes. The union's constitution barred Negroes. [See p. 173F-G3]

N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice Nicholas M. Pette Dec. 31 granted an injunction permanently forbidding Lodge 1987 of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists from taking reprisals against 2,800 members who crossed picket lines during a 111-day strike against the Republic Aviation Corp. in 1956. Pette acted under terms of a stipulation in the 2-yr. contract between Republic & the union whereby both sides agreed to take no reprisals for anything done during the strike. Republic had sought the injunction after the union ordered disciplinary trials for members who had not supported the strike.

#### OTHER U.S. NEWS

**Schoolfield Denies Bribes.** Chattanooga Criminal Court Judge Raulston Schoolfield denied in an hour-long radio-TV address Dec. 27 charges that he had taken money to "fix" a stolen-property case or to quash labor violence indictments against alleged Teamsters Bro'hood "goons." Schoolfield had refused an invitation to answer the charges before the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Practices, where the allegations had been aired.

The Tennessee Bar Assn. urged Schoolfield Dec. 28 to leave the bench while he was under investigation. Schoolfield refused Dec. 30.

Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement announced Dec. 31 the appointment of Jack Norman Sr., Nashville lawyer, as special state attorney to head an investigation of the charges against Schoolfield. [See p. 404G1-A3]

**Civil Rights.** A bill banning racial or religious discrimination in private N.Y.C. housing was approved unanimously by the city Board of Estimate Dec. 23 and signed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner Dec. 30. [See p. 406D1]

Integration of Dallas, Tex. public schools was delayed indefinitely under a unanimous ruling of the 5th Fed. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans Dec. 27. [See p. 309D3]

An American Settlement Foundation, Inc. was formed by segregationists in Atlanta to move Southern Negro families into "better residential neighborhoods" in the North to embarrass Northern integrationists. It was reported that the organization planned to move a Negro family into a house near Vice Pres. Nixon's home in Washington. Georgia State Rep. Alpha A. Fowler Jr., head of the foundation, told reporters Nov. 1, however, that the plan was not possible in the Nixon neighborhood be-

cause home owners there had entered into a covenant excluding Negroes & Jews. Charles K. McWhorter, Nixon's legislative assistant, denied Nov. 7 that Nixon had signed or was bound by any such covenant.

**Alien Assets.** Asst. Atty. Gen. Dallas S. Townsend reported Dec. 29 that the Justice Dept.'s Alien Property Office had realized more than \$33 million during 1957 from income & liquidation of enemy assets seized during World War II. He also reported seizure during 1957 of \$958,105 worth of blocked Bulgarian, Hungarian & Rumanian assets. This raised the total vested to \$25,032,204, of which the Treasury had been given proceeds of \$2,244,841.10 for the Bulgarian Claims Fund, \$35,537 for the Hungarian Claims Fund & \$18,972,491 for the Rumanian Claims Fund. These funds were used for payment of World War II claims against these countries by U.S. nationals. [See p. 251E-F3]

The Supreme Court Nov. 18 upheld Fed. Dist. Judge Bolitha J. Laws' ruling that German mfr. Baron Fritz von Opel was not entitled to recapture his U.S.-seized assets in Uebersee Finanz-Corporation, A.G., a Swiss holding company for the Harvard Brewing Co. of Lowell, Mass. & the Spur Distributing Co., a Nashville gasoline station chain. Judge Laws had ruled that although von Opel had purchased Liechtenstein citizenship, he was not a true neutral and not "a mere innocent inventor in an ostensibly neutral corporation, with interests hostile to the dominant enemy management." [See Vol. XII, p. 122A]

**Atomic Energy.** Dr. Bernard T. Spinrad of the Argonne Natl. Laboratory announced Dec. 30 that the laboratory's boiling water reactor produced 2½ times more heat than it was designed for and therefore could turn out the nation's cheapest nuclear power plant electricity. This would bring the cost from 52 mills a kwh. down to 32 mills (compared with the 7½-mill cost of conventionally-produced electricity in Chicago).

Dr. W. Kenneth Davis, the Atomic Energy Comm.'s director of reactor development, had told the Atomic Industrial Forum conference in New York Oct. 29 that water-type reactors could double or triple their power outputs with little modification. He urged concentration on this type to avoid "a delay of 5 years, perhaps more," in U.S. exploitation of atomic energy. He conceded that this would mean delaying "more advanced types."

The Shippingport, Pa. plant, the U.S.' first large-scale civilian atomic power plant, began generating electricity for commercial use (Pittsburgh area consumers) Dec. 18. Joseph E. Moody, Southern Coal Producers' Assn. pres., had charged Nov. 17 that the Govt. might lose \$24 million a year on the plant. Its power was likely to cost "at least 65 mills" per kwh., "as compared to approximately 5 mills per kwh. for coal." The Govt. had contracted to sell Shippingport electricity (to the Duquesne Light Co.) for about 8 mills a kwh. and could lose \$65,664 a day or \$24 mil-

lion a year thereby, Moody declared. He urged Congress to deny money for more Govt.-financed civilian atomic power plants. [See p. 390A-B1]

A \$16,733,000 sodium-graphite reactor, the U.S.' first non-military plant for atomic production of power, was dedicated by AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss in Santa Susana, Calif. Nov. 14. Developed jointly by the AEC & the Atomics Intl. Div. of North American Aviation, it fed heat to an adjacent Southern California Edison Co. powerhouse, where electricity was generated. It produced 6,500 kw. of the company's 3 billion-kw. regular output. It was to be a model for a 75,000-kw. sodium-graphite reactor Atomics Intl. was to design for the Consumers Public Power District at Hallam, Neb. [See p. 390A-B2]

A \$20,908,774 contract for construction of the "N.S. Savannah," the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, was signed Dec. 10 by officials of the AEC, the Maritime Admin. & the N.Y. Shipbuilding Corp. of Camden, N.J., which was to build the vessel. The ship's \$9,800,000 reactor was being built under a separate contract by the Babcock & Wilcox Co. It was to be of advanced pressurized water design, and propulsion was to be by a steam turbine connected with a single propeller shaft through double reduction gears. It was to develop 20,000 horsepower for a service speed of 20 knots. The ship was to be 587 ft. long, have a 78-ft. beam, displace 21,800 tons fully loaded, with 10,190 tons deadweight, have a crew of about 65 and accommodations for 60 passengers. [See p. 350C3]

United Aircraft Corp. announced Dec. 31 that its contract for development of nuclear propulsion for aircraft, originally negotiated in May 1953, had been extended by the AEC to Sept. 30, 1960. It was on a cost-plus-fee basis with AEC expenditures coming to about \$15 million a year. The work was being done at the AF's Connecticut Aircraft Nuclear Engine-Laboratory (CANEL) in Middletown, Conn., which was operated by United Aircraft's Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div. [See p. 405C-E2; Vol. XVI, 130E3]

The AEC Dec. 26 abolished its Civilian Application Div. and established a Licensing & Regulation Div. under Harold L. Price (ex-head of the application unit) & an Industrial Divt. Office under Dr. Frank K. Pittman, Price's former deputy. The purpose was to separate the regulatory & promotional functions.

The AEC Dec. 10 ordered a 3% decrease in the radiation exposure permissible for atomic workers & nearby populations. Atomic workers 18 or older could receive an average maximum exposure of 5 rems a year & no more than 15 rems in any year; the ceiling for nearby populations was set at 1/10 of this. [See p. 31A-B3]

British press charges that the U.S. had prevented Britain from announcing British advances in H-power use were denied Dec. 14 by Dr. Arthur E. Ruark, head of the AEC's Project Sherwood (the U.S. H-power project),

and Dec. 18 by AEC Chrmn Strauss. Such charges had been made by the "London News Chronicle" & "London Daily Express." [See p. 390D1]

Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) charged Dec. 22 in a letter to Rep. Carl T. Durham (D., N.C.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., that AEC policies had put U.S. physicists "at an impossible disadvantage in their competition with Soviet scientists" by obstructing construction of "multi-billion volt" atom smashers for research. As a result, the U.S. had only one in operation, the 6 billion-volt one at Berkeley, Calif. He charged that the AEC had "delayed [for] a year" the construction of a 540 billion-volt machine sought by the 15-university Midwestern Universities Research Assn. of Madison, Wis. [see p. 125-A1]. (Alexander Terpigorev of the Soviet Acad. of Sciences reported on Moscow radio Dec. 21 that Soviet scientists had achieved "a temperature of over 1,000,000°" in controlled thermonuclear reactions [see pp. 390-D1, 366C1, 347D3]. Detonation of a Soviet nuclear weapon in Siberia Dec. 28 was reported by the U.S. AEC the same day.) [See p. 322C3]

Communists. A U.S. Communist Party Exec. Com. decision to discontinue publication of the N.Y. "Daily Worker" was disclosed Dec. 25. Editor John Gates, said to have been the only one of 20 Exec. Com. members to vote against the paper's closing, expressed hope Dec. 25 that he could keep it running by securing new financial support. Gates had opposed the pro-Soviet policies of a CP faction led by Chrmn.-emeritus Wm. Z. Foster. [See p. 252G3] . . . Doxey A. Wilkerson, a leading Negro Communist an dmber of the CP Natl. Com., announced Dec. 13 his resignation from party membership. [See p. 174E1] . . . The CP mustered only 710 votes for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, running as a People's Rights candidate for City Councilman, in a Lower East Side N.Y. district where over 70,000 were cast Nov. 5. [See Vol. XV, p. 142A2] . . . The CP Natl Hq. in New York disclosed Sept. 9 that the party's U.S. membership had declined to 10,000, the lowest point since 1931. . . . Joseph Clark, foreign ed. of the N.Y. "Daily Worker," resigned from the party Sept. 9. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 218D3, 334A3] . . . The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago reversed Dec. 6 a lower court's decision denaturalizing Anthony P. Minerich, Communist publisher of the Croatian-language weekly "Narodi Glasnik" in Chicago and a U.S. citizen since 1928.

Soil bank operations kept more than \$1 billion worth of surplus crops from being harvested in 1957, the Agri. Dept. reported Dec. 26. 914,819 farmers received \$614 million from the Govt. in 1957 for putting 21,300,000 acres into the acreage reserve and not planting 225 million bu. of corn, 175 million bu. of wheat, 2 million

bales of cotton, 600 million lb. of rice & 93 million lb. of tobacco. In addition, 6½ million acres went into the conservation reserve. [See p. 414F2] . . . River development in the USSR & Red China was benefitting by the expenditure of more money than the 2 countries were investing in earth satellites & missiles, Chrmn. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) of the Senate Interior Com. said Dec. 31. He revealed that he had sent Pres. Eisenhower a report warning that "our country is rapidly losing out to the Communist leaders in the vital area of river development, which is a prerequisite to economic, industrial, military & national strength." . . . New York State was given conditional FPC authority Sept. 19, under a 50-yr. license, to build its \$600 million Niagara Falls power project. [See p. 286G2-B3] . . . New York City's projected \$205 million Lincoln Square cultural-educational-housing center received a \$27,331,325 Urban Renewal Admin. grant Dec. 24 as the federal share of the project. N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice Owen McGivern Dec. 23 had dismissed a suit seeking to block the project on grounds that resale by the city of 320,230 sq. ft. within the project to Fordham U., a Roman Catholic institution, would violate constitutional guarantees of separation of church & state. The disputed land was part of 13 blocks the city planned to buy and resell at a markdown. McGivern said no "gift or subsidy" was involved. A denominational school, he said, should "be afforded the same opportunity to contract as any other private institution or corporation." . . . New Jersey law enabling municipalities to retain rent ceilings expired Dec. 31. 35 municipalities had kept the rent curbs after state-wide controls expired June 30, 1956. 14 municipalities adopted local ordinances extending rent controls for a year beyond the expiration of the enabling legislation. The N. J. State Supreme Court had ruled such ordinances unconstitutional June 10, and injunctions granted to landlord groups had nullified such ordinances for Jersey City & Newark. [See p. 255B1] . . . Edward O. Lamb won his 3-yr. fight for renewal of his license to operate TV station WICU of Erie, Pa. when the FCC June 13 upheld the renewal recommendation of FCC hearing examiner Herbert Scharfman and, in effect, cleared Lamb of charges that he had been connected with the Communist Party. [See p. 7D3] . . . Puerto Rican Gov. Louis Muñoz Marín July 13 pardoned these Nationalists, who had been convicted in 1954 of conspiracy to overthrow the P.R. Govt. by force: Dolores Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irvin Flores Rodriguez, Andres Figuero Cordero, Mrs. Rose Collazo, Julio Pinto Gandia, Juan Francisco Ortiz Medina, José A. Otero, Juan Bernardo Lebron, Carmello Alvarez Roman, Jorge Louis Jimenez, Armando Diaz Matos & Manuel Rabago Torres. [See Vol. XIV, p. 365E-G3] . . . Govt. Security Comm. recommended June 22 a wide revision of U.S. loyalty-security procedure. Its proposals included

imposition of fines & jail sentences on newsmen who knowingly published secret information. [See Vol. XV, p. 425F2] . . . Office of Strategic Information was abolished by the Commerce Dept. June 26 after Congress had refused to appropriate money for it and newspapers & Congress members had criticized it as a Govt. censorship bureau. [See p. 180B2] . . . Fingerprinting of non-immigrant visitors to the U.S. had been ended completely, the State Dept. announced Nov. 22, after Liberia, Peru & Ecuador—the last 3 countries requiring reciprocal fingerprinting—agreed to drop the requirement. [See p. 350B-C3] . . . Nicolae Malaxa, 73, ex-Rumanian industrialist, was ordered deported by the Immigration & Naturalization Svc. Dec. 17 after hearings on charges that he had aided the Nazi Party in 1934-44 & the Communist Party in 1944-48. [See Vol. XII, p. 32F] . . . George V. Allen, 54, was sworn in Nov. 15 as director of the U.S. Information Agency. [See p. 340F2] . . . Denver voters Dec. 17 rejected a city income tax. . . . Boris Richard Daniman, 54, Ukranian-born alleged chief of all Young Communist Leagues in the Western Hemisphere, died in New York Oct. 5, and his death was listed by N.Y. state police as "accidental poisoning from a cider jug." This finding was questioned by Dr. Edward S. Santora, assistant Bronx (N.Y.) medical examiner, who said "too large a stomach area was burned to make this accidental." Daniman, a brother-in-law of Ben Gold, had been ordered deported in 1953 despite his insistence that he was not a Communist. It was charged that his CP name was Max Young. . . . Burton B. Turkus, ex-prosecutor of "Murder, Inc." leaders, was appointed impartial arbitrator of the Port of N.Y. waterfront June 20.

U.S. Govt. assets in real & personal property were listed as worth \$250 billion as of June 30, the House Com. on Govt. Operations reported Dec. 29. The inventory did not include many properties given to the Govt. or otherwise acquired at little or no cost. Value of Capitol Hill buildings in Washington (Capitol, Congressional office buildings, Library of Congress, Supreme Court) was listed as \$334,820,000. . . . Sale of the Chrysler, Chrysler Annex & Graybar Bldgs. in N.Y. by Webb & Knapp to Prentice Development Corp. was announced Dec. 30 (price undisclosed but said to be a record for a N.Y. realty transaction). [See p. 303G3]

U.S. school & college population totaled 41,200,000 in October, a 27% gain since 1952, the Census Bureau reported Dec. 30. Kindergarten & elementary schools had 29 million enrolled, high schools 9 million, colleges & professional schools 3,100,000. (The Census Bureau estimated Dec. 27 that college enrollments this fall had totaled 3,068,000, an increase of 121,400 the past year, and that college graduates in the U.S. totaled 7,500,000.) [See p. 279D2]

## FOREIGN

**Britain.** Queen Elizabeth II, in the 25th annual royal Christmas broadcast to the Commonwealth (her first live TV address in Britain), said Dec. 25 that current world tensions were not the result of "new inventions" but of "people who carelessly throw away ageless ideals as if they were old & outworn machinery." [See pp. 406G2, 381D2] . . . Exchequer Chancellor Peter Thorneycroft disclosed Dec. 17 that Britain would defer interest & capital payments of \$143.2 million due the U.S. & \$39.2 million due Canada in December. The payments, delayed under agreements permitting Britain to defer 7 annual reimbursements on U.S. loans totalling \$4,020,800,000 & Canadian loans of \$1,150,800,000, were to be made on completion of regular annual installments in the year 2000. [See pp. 381B2, 133F1; Vol. XVI, 402B2] . . . Thorneycroft, appearing at the final session of a Govt. inquiry into an alleged news "leak" on Sept. 19 bank interest-rate increases, denied Dec. 20 that he had informed newsmen or Conservative leaders of the increase. [See p. 406D2] . . . A Govt. White Paper of the Overseas Migration Bd. estimated Dec. 18 that 220,000 persons had emigrated or would emigrate from Britain (50% to Canada) while 165,000 immigrants entered Britain this year. [See Vol. XIV, p. 105C2]

**Hungary.** Rep.-to-UN Peter Mod refused Dec. 21 to transmit to the Hungarian Govt. a message from the UN Special Com. on Hungary expressing UN concern at reports of trials of Hungarian rebel leaders and urging that "humanitarian standards" be adhered to in the reported proceedings. [See p. 394B-D3] . . . Povl Bang-Jensen, 48, of Denmark, was suspended Dec. 4 from his post as senior UN political officer for refusing to give UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld lists of Hungarian rebels interviewed secretly by the Special Com. for Hungary while Jensen acted as dep. secy. for the committee. [See pp. 282C2, 202E1-F2] . . . The office of the UN High Comm. for Refugees announced Nov. 2 that of 195,000 Hungarians who fled to Austria during & after the 1956 revolt, 165,000 had emigrated to 34 other countries (10,500 remained in Austrian refugee camps), 10,000 had been repatriated voluntarily to Hungary, and all but 4,800 of 20,000 who fled to Yugoslavia had been resettled in other countries. [See pp. 342B2, 258G1] . . . Budapest radio announced Nov. 19 that workers councils, set up by the 1956 rebel movement, had been abolished and would be replaced by factory councils controlled by Govt.-run trade unions. [See p. 258F1] . . . Hungarian Pres. Istvan Dobi announced Nov. 3 the abolition of summary courts set up to try rebels. [See p. 12G1] . . . The Hungarian Supreme Court Nov. 13 sentenced 4 leading Communist writers for their part in the 1956 revolt. The 4: Tibor

Dery, 63 (9 yrs.), Gyula Hay, 56 (6 yrs.), Zoltan Zelk, 52 (3 yrs.), Tibor Tardos (18 mo.). [See p. 283F2] . . . An agreement signed in Budapest Dec. 27 by Janos Horvath, Hungarian Church Affairs Bureau head, & Hungarian Calvinist Bishop Albert Berecky cancelled planned cuts of 25% in state aid for the church in return for a declaration that "the Church as a whole will support the Govt." in its domestic & foreign policies. [See p. 342C-D2]

**Indonesia.** An Indonesian military mission led by Col. A. Jani, Army Dep. Chief of Staff, left Jakarta Dec. 31 on an arms purchasing tour that reportedly would include trips to Poland, Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia. Forgn. Min. Subandrio had warned the U.S. Dec. 28 that Indonesia would seek arms in "another market" unless it acted quickly on Indonesian arms requests. Indonesian officials said Dec. 26 that the arms mission would be empowered to place orders for \$150-\$200 million worth of military equipment. (Premier Djuanda had predicted Sept. 6 that a \$100 million Soviet credit, offered in 1956, would be used to found an Indonesian steel industry in 1958.) [See p. 171C3; Vol. XVI, 134E2] . . . The Indonesian Parlt. voted Dec. 17 to ratify an agreement with Red China giving an estimated 2 million Indonesian-born Chinese residents 2 yrs. in which to apply for Indonesian or Red Chinese citizenship. [See p. 132A1; Vol. XV, 139E2] . . . Dr. R. M. Sartono, 56, a moderate nationalist & Parlt. Speaker, was sworn in Dec. 20 to serve as acting President during Pres. Sukarno's absence from Indonesia on a projected rest cure under plans announced Dec. 13 by Premier Djuanda. Sukarno, who had been reported deposed Dec. 12 by a triumvirate composed of Djuanda, ex-Vice Pres. Hatta and Maj. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army Chief of Staff, was said Dec. 26 to be planning to leave Indonesia for India Jan. 7. Hatta, who had resigned in 1956 in protest against Sukarno's plans for a "guided democracy" in Indonesia, was reported Dec. 12 to have refused to head the Govt. during Sukarno's absence. A leader of the dominant anti-Sukarno Moslem Masjumi party, Hatta had agreed Sept. 14, after 5 days of talks with Sukarno, Djuanda & Nasution, to rejoin the Govt. as Dep. Chrmn. of the Natl. Council, the body set up by Sukarno May 8 to advise the Indonesian Cabt. on policy. [See pp. 395B1, 118C2]

Premier Djuanda Dec. 28 defended Indonesia's expropriation of Dutch firms & property against charges by ex-Vice Pres. Hatta that insufficient planning of the expropriations threatened Indonesia with famine & economic dislocation. Djuanda conceded that the anti-Dutch measures "would bring some temporary suffering" to Indonesians, but he said that public warnings would have given Dutch capital time to flee, "which would have been disastrous to the country's economy." Netherlands diplomatic spokesman R. C. Peckelharing said Dec. 26 in Jakarta that most of the 46,000

Dutch citizens in Indonesia would be evacuated to Holland by Jan. 30, 1958, either directly or via Singapore, where quarantine camps began receiving Dutch refugees Dec. 22. Virtually all Dutch-owned plantations, trade, shipping, banking & public utility firms were reported in Indonesian hands by Dec. 16. 300 U.S. & other Western businessmen in Jakarta were ordered by military officials Dec. 19 to surrender ¼ of their homes to the Govt. without payment [see p. 395B1-A2]. (The Netherlands Govt. protested to members of the UN Gen. Assembly & Security Council Dec. 23 against "injurious" treatment of Dutch nationals and the "wholesale spoliation" of their property by Indonesia. The Dutch statement termed the Indonesian actions an "illegal... challenge to the authority of" the UN as expressed in the Gen. Assembly vote on West New Guinea but did not ask for direct Security Council action. [See p. 394E3]

The Japanese Govt. announced Dec. 1 that it would pay Indonesia \$230 million in World War II reparations and would enter a \$400 million economic cooperation program with the Indonesian Govt. under an agreement negotiated Nov. 27 by Pres. Sukarno & Premier Nobusuke Kishi during Kishi's visit to Indonesia. [See p.

**Soviet Union.** Dep. Premier Joseph J. Kuzmin told the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) in Moscow Dec. 19 that Soviet industrial production had increased by 10% (goal: 7.1%) during 1958. Kuzmin, State Planning Comm. Chrmn., said that the USSR would aim at a 7.6% increase (8.3% in heavy industry, 6.1% in consumer goods) in 1958. Kuzmin listed 1957 gains of 33 million tons in coal production, 400,000 tons in rolled steel, 17% in oil output & 50% in natural gas production. He conceded, however, that steel ingot production had fallen short of planned goals by 400,000 tons, pig iron by 1 million tons, electric power by 1.2 billion kwh. 1958 production goals (increases in parentheses): pig iron—39.1 million tons (2 million); steel ingots—53.6 million tons (2.5 million); rolled steel—41.7 million tons (1.8 million); coal—488.7 million tons (26.7 million); oil—110.5 million tons (est.) (13.6 million); electric power—231 billion kwh. (21.5 billion). [see pp. 50G2-B3] . . . The Supreme Soviet approved unanimously Dec. 20 a 627,-742,125,000-ruble state budget & economic plan for 1958. Presented to Parlt. Dec. 19 by Finance Min. Arseny G. Zverev, the budget (increased Dec. 20 from the 626.7 billion rubles asked by the Govt.) called for the following 1958 expenditures (4 rubles to \$1 U.S. at official exchange rates, 10 to \$1 at tourist rates): military—96.3 billion rubles (96.7 billion in 1957); economic development—257.1 billion rubles (376 billion in 1957); education, health, science, social insurance—212.2 billion rubles; scientific research—18.2 billion rubles; construction & housing—36.8 billion rubles (29.9 billion in 1957); administration—11.96 billion rubles. The

1958 budget estimated total state income at 641.9 billion rubles (614.5 billion in 1957) despite the exemption from income taxes, effective Jan. 1, of married couples with children & unmarried working women. Zverev listed total state expenditures for 1957 as 598.2 billion rubles or 99.9% of the amount budgeted. [See p. 50D2] . . . The "N.Y. Times" reported Dec. 20 that, reflecting the USSR's industrial decentralization campaign & concomitant reductions in the 1958 economic development budget, the 1958 budgets of the Soviet republics had been set at 319.1 billion rubles, an increase of 125 billion over 1957. [See pp. 283G1, 158F2, 54C3, 50C3] . . . Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, addressing the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) in Kiev, confirmed Dec. 24 that the USSR's 1957 grain harvest had fallen short of record 1956 levels (124 million tons) but had equalled the 1955 crop (103 million tons). Nikolai I. Belyayev, key Khrushchev agriculture aide & a Soviet CP Presidium member, was named Dec. 26 to replace Ivan D. Yakovlev as Kazakh CP First Secy., presumably to speed production of grain in newly opened farm areas of Kazakhstan. Fazyl K. Karibzhanov replaced Nikolai I. Zhurin as Kazakh CP 2d Secy. [See pp. 226B2, 177E2, 83G1]

The Ministries of Defense Industry, Aviation Industry, Shipbuilding Industry & Radio-Technical Industry were abolished Dec. 14 and replaced by State Coms. for Defense, Aviation, Shipbuilding and Radio & Electronic Technology, apparently under the supervision of Dmitri F. Ustinov, ex-Defense Industries Min. who was named a Deputy Premier Dec. 14. Named to head the new State Coms.: Defense—A. V. Domrachev; Aviation—Petr V. Dementev; Shipbuilding—B. Y. Butom; Radio & Electronic—V. D. Kalmykov. [See pp. 250B3, 158F2-E3] . . . The Soviet Govt. & CP Central Com. announced Sept. 25 that the current 5-yr. plan would be abandoned at the end of 1958 and replaced by a 7-yr. plan for industrial production from 1959 to 1965. The 7-yr. plan, to be developed by the State Planning Comm. together with Govts. of the Soviet republics, was said to have been made necessary by new scientific & raw materials discoveries and a "radical change in the system of current & future planning" under the USSR's industrial decentralization program. [See p. 158F2-E3; Vol. XVI, 427G2, 22G2] . . . Uzbek CP First Secy. Nuritdin A. Mukhitdinov, a candidate member of the Soviet CP Presidium, was promoted to full Presidium membership Dec. 18, filling the seat left by ousted Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov. Mukhitdinov and Presidium members Alexei I. Kirichenko & Nikolai G. Ignatov were appointed to Central Com. secretaryships Dec. 18. Sabir K. Kamalov, Uzbek Premier, was elected Dec. 28 to replace Mukhitdinov as Uzbek CP First Secy. and in turn was succeeded as Uzbek Premier Dec. 30 by

Mansur Mirza-Akhmedov. Kirichenko was released Dec. 26 as Ukrainian CP First Secy. to devote full time to his Presidium & Central Com. posts. Nikolai V. Podgorny became Ukrainian CP First Secy. & Leonti I. Naidek Ukrainian CP 2d Secy. Dec. 26. Ignatov was reported replaced as Gorki City CP chief Dec. 26 by N. N. Smelyakov, ex-Machine Bldg. Min. Mme. Yekaterina A. Furtseva, only woman in the CP Presidium, was replaced as Moscow City CP Com. First Secy. Dec. 26 by Vladimir I. Ustinov in order to assume new work in the Soviet CP secretariat. Nikolai P. Firiyubin, Furtseva's husband, had been named a Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Sept. 30. Ivan K. Zamchevsky replaced Firiyubin as Soviet Amb. to Yugoslavia Sept. 30. Frol R. Kozlov, CP Presidium member & Leningrad District CP chief, replaced Mikhail A. Yasnov as Premier of the Russian Republic Dec. 19. Yasnov, Russian Premier since 1956, was demoted to Dep. Premier. Kozlov was replaced as Leningrad District CP chief Dec. 26 by I. V. Spiridonov. Maxim V. Saburov, ex-Dep. Premier & planning chief ousted for complicity with an alleged faction headed by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, was appointed Sept. 16 as deputy chief of the State Com. on Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR's foreign aid agency. [See pp. 250A-D3, 218E1, 217B1-218C3] . . . Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Soviet Defense Min., confirmed Nov. 29 that Marshal Andrei A. Grechko had replaced him (Malinovsky) as commander of Soviet ground forces. Grechko had been succeeded as Soviet cmndr. for East Germany Nov. 25 by Gen. Matvei V. Zakharov, ex-cmndr. of the Kiev Military District. (Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Warsaw Pact Cmndr., was awarded the Order of Lenin Dec. 27 on his 60th birthday.) [See pp. 361-B2, 358E3, 358F2-E3, 350G3, 338A1]

Soviet foreign trade reached a total of 29 billion rubles (\$7.4 billion at official rates) during 1956, Tass news agency reported Nov. 28. Trade with Communist China accounted for 20.5% of the total, followed by East Germany, Czechoslovakia & Poland. [See pp. 381C3, 340B2; Vol. XVI, 311F1] . . . Vladimir Dudintsev, Soviet author of "Not by Bread Alone," conceded Dec. 6 "the correctness & justice" of criticism directed at his novel's attack on Soviet bureaucracy. [See p. 352F3] . . . Prof. Anatoli A. Blagonravov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences predicted Dec. 29 in "Soviet Aviation" that the USSR would develop wireless power transmission, portable atomic power stations & atomic locomotives. (Moscow radio, commenting Dec. 29 on the article, claimed that the USSR already had developed a metal-ceramic alloy of titanium & boron carbides able to withstand 2,000°C.) [See pp. 372G3-373E1, 364E1-A2, 353E2] . . . The world's first atomic surface vessel, the 16,000-ton Soviet icebreaker "Lenin," was launched Dec. 5 in Leningrad. It was said to have a triple

turbine reactor capable of producing 44,000 hp. [See p. 332C3; Vol. XVI, 183F2] . . . "Soviet Aviation" said Dec. 28 that the USSR had devised a catapult system capable of launching jet fighters with a "starting rocket" in the absence of conventional runways. . . . A Govt. communiqué announced Nov. 3 that the TU-114, a 4-engine turbo-prop transport able to carry 220 passengers 900 mi. or 120 persons from Moscow to N.Y., was in service on Soviet airlines. Designer Andrei N. Tupolev was awarded a Lenin Prize Nov. 4 together with Dmitri Blokhintsev, said to be builder of the USSR's first atomic power station. [See p. 290A3; Vol. XVI, 207G1]

Nikolai E. Khokhlov, ex-Soviet secret police captain, was treated in the U.S. Army Hospital in Frankfurt, W. Germany Sept. 16-Oct. 9 for an illness believed to be due to poisoning by Communists in revenge for his defection to the West. [See Vol. XVI, p. 260E3] . . . The Soviet Com. for State Security reported Sept. 24 the arrest in Latvia in July of C. P. Bromberg & his assistant, L. N. Zarinsh, as U.S. intelligence agents assigned to build up a spy ring in Baltic areas of the USSR. [See p. 50G3] . . . Presence of Martha Dodd & Alfred K. Stern in the USSR was reported by persons who visited the Leo Tolstoy estate near Moscow Sept. 29. [See p. 222F2]

Albanian travel by Americans with "compelling" business in that country was authorized by the U.S. State Dept. Nov. 14, for the first time since 1946. [See p. 284B2] . . . Australian Amb. to U.S. named Dec. 19: Supply & Defense Production Min. Howard Beale, 59, to succeed Sir Percy Spender, appointee to the Intl. Court of Justice. . . . Belgian Congo Negroes voted for the first time in township council elections in Leopoldville Dec. 8 and won 130 of 170 elective council seats. (The Belgian Govt. could offset the Negro majority on township councils by appointing a majority of white persons to the city council.) . . . Canadian Gov. Gen. Vincent Massey received a 2d one-year extension of his term Nov. 18 [see Vol. XVI, p. 177E3]. Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau was defeated for reelection by Sen. Sarto Fournier, 49, in a city election Oct. 28. [See Vol. XIV, p. 374D2] . . . Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser announced Dec. 23 that an "imperialist" plot against his regime led by persons closely associated with ex-King Farouk had been exposed. He named Dec. 23-24 as leading members of the plot: Murtada el-Maraghy, Defense Min. under Farouk; Hussein Khairy, relative of Farouk; ex-Prince Mohammed Abdel Moneim (cousin of Farouk, reported in custody Dec. 24) and his wife, Nezhlishhah; Prince Mohammed Aly Ibrahim, prospective father-in-law of King Faisal of Iraq. [See p. 354E2] . . . Greek Communist Markos Vafiades' "rehabilitation" after custer as Greek CP secy. gen. in 1956 was reported by East German Communist sources Mar. 19.

[See Vol. IX, p. 47N] . . . Hong Kong British naval dockyard will be closed by Nov. 30, 1959, the Admiralty in London announced Nov. 28. . . . Indian Govt. granted an amnesty Nov. 30 to Naga tribesmen in rebellion for independence for 2 years. Nagaland, a new state in the Indian Union, was established Dec. 1. [See Vol. XVI, p. 122C1] . . . Iraqi Cabt. headed by Abdul Waham Marjan as Premier & Defense Min. was sworn in Dec. 15. Ali Jawdat's Cabt. had resigned Dec. 9. [See p. 196A3] . . . Italian Communist Party reported Dec. 8 that its cardholding membership totaled 1,700,000 as against 2,035,353 a year ago. Pietro Nenni's Left-wing Socialist Party renewed its "unity of action" alliance with the CP Nov. 14 [see pp. 176D2, 275G2]. Benito Mussolini's remains, hidden 11 yrs. at a rural Capuchin monastery in Cerro Maggiore, were buried with funeral rites Aug. 31 at his family tomb in San Casciano. [See Vol. XII, p. 246H] . . . Malayan Govt.'s "final" amnesty offer to Communist terrorists was extended Dec. 16 to Apr. 30, 1958 instead of the original Dec. 31 deadline. [See p. 287G3] . . . Maltese Parliament approved Dec. 30 a resolution favoring independence from Britain if the British did not provide substitute employment for Maltese thrown out of work due to economy cuts in naval shipyard operations on Malta. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443C2] . . . Nepalese King Mahendra was reported to have taken over administration of the country Nov. 14, after the resignation of K. I. Singh, United Dem. Party leader and former exile in Red China, as Premier. [See Vol. XVI, p. 154C3] . . . Pakistan Premiership was assumed Dec. 16 by Malik Firoz Khan Noon, 64, who retained the Foreign Ministry. He succeeded Ismael Ibrahim Chundrigar as Premier. [See p. 341F3] . . . Philippines Pres.-elect Carlos P. Garcia was inaugurated Dec. 30. [See p. 375C1] . . . Red China produced a record 185 million tons of grain this year and 859,600,000 during its first 5-yr. plan (12,500,000 more than the goal), the Govt. reported Dec. 25. The Chinese CP disclosed Dec. 5 that 810,000 Govt. & party workers had been transferred to basic labor assignments. Suspension of a concerted drive against Rightists because they now were in "complete isolation" was announced by the Chinese CP Dec. 29. [See p. 283D3] . . . Singapore Legislature passed Oct. 16 a bill creating Singapore citizenship for natives & aliens who had lived in the colony for 8 yrs. . . . Spanish Civil War Loyalist Chief of Staff, Gen. Vicente Rojo, who had returned to Spain in April from exile in Argentina, was given a 30-yr. prison sentence for rebellion in a Madrid court Dec. 5, then freed under amnesties previously extended to rebels. [See p. 142D3] . . . Swiss Economic Affairs Min. Thomas Holenstein, a Catholic-Conservative, was elected Swiss Fed. president Dec. 12 for a one-yr. term. [See p. 42D2] . . . Thailand final election returns Dec. 27 showed that the moderate Unionist Party (now merged with the Army-

supported Natl. Socialist Party) won 45 seats in Parliament, Rightwing Dems. 39, leftists 15, independents 61. Defense Min. (Lt. Gen.) Thanom Kitkhachon was named Premier Dec. 25. [See p. 319E1] . . . Turkish Grand Natl. Assembly Dec. 28 passed Govt.-proposed rules of Parliamentary procedure placing a limit on the questioning of Cabinet members and barring publication of "subjects of an offensive nature" even when they were debated in the assembly. [See p. 382A2] . . . West German court in Hagen Dec. 2 sentenced Paul Thomaneck, 48, ex-commandant of Nazi concentration camps in Poland, to 15 years at hard labor for responsibility in the deaths of at least 100 Jewish inmates. . . . Yemenite Crown Prince Saif al-Islam Mohammed al-Badr met with CP First Secy. Khrushchev & Premier Bulganin in Moscow Dec. 30. He had ended a visit to Britain Nov. 21 without reaching an agreement on settlement of the Yemen-Aden border dispute. [See p. 371D2] . . . Yugoslav Parliament adopted Dec. 4 a new 5-yr. plan to date retroactively from Jan. 1, 1957. It called for a 57.6% increase in the country's gross national output at a rate of 9.5% a year. Industrial production was to increase by 68% by 1961, agricultural output by 42.7%, personal consumption by 6%-7% a year. [See p. 250D2]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

Neutrons aligned side by side would measure 10 trillion to the inch, according to research with a linear accelerator at Stanford U., Drs. Robt. Hofstadter, R. W. McAllister, Bernard Chambers, Franz Bumiller & Mason Yearian reported to a symposium of nuclear physicists in Palo Alto, Calif. Dec. 18. [See Vol. XVI, p. 63E1] . . . Cigarette production in the U.S. rose by 4% this year to 441 billion, but wider use of filters (attributed to controversy over the cause of lung cancer) increased from 325 to 360 the average number of cigarettes made from a pound of tobacco, the Agri. Dept. estimated Dec. 26. Estimates by Harry M. Wooten, tobacco industry consultant, appearing in "Printer's Ink" Dec. 26 showed that output of filter-tip cigarettes increased by 41.6% this year and accounted for 40% of cigarette sales. Regular-size cigarettes accounted for 39.1%, unfiltered king-size 20.9%. [See p. 383A1] . . . Public mental hospitals in the U.S. lacked 63,344 of the 160,072 doctors, nurses & other personnel they needed in 1956, the Amer. Psychiatric Assn. reported Dec. 26. [See p. 33G1]

George Bernard Shaw estate's residuary legatees (British Museum, Royal Acad. of Dramatic Arts, Natl. Gallery of Ireland) agreed in Appeal Court in London Dec. 19 to give £8,300 (\$23,240) for research & publication of a book on development of a phonetic English alphabet favored by Shaw. [See p. 68E3] . . . Edouard van Remoortel, 31, Belgian Natl. Orch. conductor, was named Dec. 17 to succeed retiring Vladimir Golsch-

mann as St. Louis (Mo.) Symphony conductor. . . . Philadelphia Orchestra announced plans Dec. 6 to tour in Russia starting May 21, 1958 as part of a May 10-July 4 visit to Europe. . . . W. Somerset Maugham, 83, announced Nov. 12 that he would destroy his personal letters to prevent their publication after his death. [See Vol. XVI, p. 410E3] . . . H. L. Mencken's unpublished works (4-vol. "My Life as Author & Editor," 3-vol. "Thirty-Five Years of Newspaper Work") were willed to the Dartmouth College library with instructions that they remained unopened until 1991, it was disclosed Sept. 14. [See Vol. XVI, p. 56E3]

## NEW BOOKS

**Attorney for the Damned.** Edited & with notes by Arthur Weinberg. Selections from courtroom & other speeches by Clarence Darrow. Nov. 21. (Simon & Schuster, 552 pp. \$6.50)†

**The Charles M. Russell Book.** By Harold C. McCracken. Biog. with pictures of famed Western artist. Nov. 2. (Doubleday, 236 pp. \$23.50)†

**The Diary of "Helena Morley."** Trans. by Elizabeth Bishop. Diary of Brazilian-English child who grew up in Brazil at turn of century. Dec. 16. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 281 pp., \$4.75)†

**The Fertile Plain.** By Esther Sulaman. Memories of Russian childhood by girl who had complete faith in Revolution. Nov. 14. (Abelard-Schuman, 344 pp., \$3.50)\*

**The Opium of the Intellectuals.** By Raymond Aron. French political economist's views on communism, war & history are pessimistic but not cynical. (Doubleday, 324 pp., \$4.50)†

**Subways Are for Sleeping.** By Edmund G. Love. Sketches of people on fringe of society in N.Y. Oct. 7. (Harcourt, Brace, 186 pp. \$3.75)†

**Thomasina.** By Paul Gallico. Story of a miracle-working cat. Dec. 5. (Doubleday, 288 pp., \$3.95)\*

\*Fiction

†Non-fiction

## LEADING DECEMBER FILMS

### New York Releases

**The Admirable Crichton.** Temporary breakdown of classes when British group is shipwrecked on desert isle. Screenplay by Vernon Harris based on James M. Barrie's play. Directed by Lewis Gilbert. Produced by Ian Dalrymple in Technicolor for Columbia. With Kenneth More, Diane Cilento, Cecil Parker, Sally Ann Howes, Marita Hunt, Peter Graves. Dec. 16.

**All at Sea.** Alec Guinness as comic British naval officer who suffers from sea sickness. Screenplay by T. E. B. Clarke. Directed by Chas. Frend. Produced by Sir Michael Balcon for Ealing Studios & MGM. With Irene Browne, Percy Herbert, Harold Goodwin, Maurice Denham. Dec. 23.

**The Bridge on the River Kwai.** Battalion of British World War II PWs are forced by their own officer to build bridge for Japanese. Screenplay by Pierre Boulle from his novel. Directed by David Lean. Produced by Sam Spiegel in Technicolor for Columbia. With Alec Guinness, Wm. Holden, Jack Hawkins, Sessue Hayakawa, James Donald. Dec. 18.

**Escapade in Japan.** Japanese & American boys flee from parents into rural countryside because they think police are after them. Screenplay by Winston Miller. Directed & produced in Technicolor by Arthur Lubin for RKO Radio Pictures. Released by Univ.-Intl. With Teresa Wright, Cameron Mitchell, Jon Provost, Roger Nakagawa, Philip Ober, Hideko Koshikawa, Susumu Fujita, Kuniko Miyake. Dec. 23.

**Ordet.** Danish film about religious zealots. Written & directed by Carl Dreyer. Based on play by Rev. Kaj Munk. Produced by Palladium. Released by Kingsley Intl. With Henrik Malmberg, Emil Haas Christensen, Preben Lerdorff Rye, Birgitte Federspiel, Cay Kristiansen. Dec. 15.

**Old Yeller.** Adventures of Texas frontier family & its dog. Screenplay by Fred Gipson & Wm. Tunberg. Directed by Robt. Stevenson. Walt Disney presentation in Technicolor released by Buena Vista films. With Dorothy McGuire, Fess Parker, Tommy Kirk, Kevin Corcoran, Jeff York. Dec. 25.

**Paths of Glory.** World War I French regiment is sacrificed to general's desire for promotion. Screenplay by Stanley Kubrick, Calder Willingham & Jim Thompson. Based on Humphrey Cobb's novel. Directed by Kubrick. Produced by James B. Harris for United Artists. With Kirk Douglas, Ralph Meeker, Adolphe Menjou, Geo.

Macready, Wayne Morris, Richard Anderson, Jos. Turcell, Timothy Carey, Peter Capell. Dec. 25.

**Pursuit of the Graf Spee.** How German heavy cruiser was frightened by British light cruisers into sinking itself at beginning of World War II. Written, directed & produced by Michael Powell & Emeric Pressburger. Distributed by Rank Films. With John Grogan, Anthony Quayle, Peter Finch, Ian Hunter, Jack Gwillin, Bernard Lee. Dec. 26.

**Raintree County.** Civil War extravaganza about Northern boy who marries slightly mad Southern belle. Screenplay by Millard Kaufman based on Ross Lockridge's novel. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. Produced by David Lewis in Technicolor for MGM. With Montgomery Clift, Elizabeth Taylor, Eva Marie Saint, Nigel Patrick, Agnes Moorehead. Dec. 20.

**Sayonara.** Marlon Brando as southern AF major who falls in love with Japanese girl. Screenplay by Paul Osborn based on James Michener's novel. Directed by Joshua Logan. Produced by Wm. Goetz in Technicolor for Warner Bros. With Patricia Owens, Martha Scott, James Garner, Miko Taka, Red Buttons, Kent Smith. Dec. 5.

**Wild Is the Wind.** Anna Magnani as 2d wife of Italian sheepherder in Nevada. Screenplay by Arnold Schulman. Directed by Geo. Cukor. Produced by Hal B. Wallis for Paramount. With Anthony Quinn, Anthony Franciosa, Dolores Hart, Joseph Calleia. Dec. 11.

## OBITUARIES

**Arturo Barea, 60,** Spanish critic & author ("The Forging of a Rebel"), Spanish Civil War Loyalist head of press & censorship bureaus, later Latin-Amer. broadcaster for British; Dec. 24 in Faringdon, Berks, Eng.

**Sir John Nelson Boothman, 56,** RAF chief marshal 1945-56, winner of 1931 Schneider Trophy, World War II head of coastal photo-reconnaissance; Dec. 29 in Stanmore, Eng.

**Mme. Yvonne Le Tac, 75,** World War II French resistance heroine who reported on German ship movements to British; announced Dec. 26 in Paris.

**Louis Minsky, 48,** English-born founder 1936 & ed. of Religious News Svc., independent affiliate of Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews; Dec. 30 in Kew Gardens, N.Y. of heart attack.

**Otto Nuschke, 74,** East German Dep. Premier since 1949, founder-chrmn. Christian Dem. Union 1945; Dec. 27, East Berlin. [See Vol. XVI, p. 271B3]

**Charles Pathé, 94,** a founder of French motion picture industry, early producer of newsreels; Dec. 25 in Monte Carlo.

**Shigemasa Sunada, 73,** Japanese Defense Bd. head 1955-56, advocate of increased Japanese armed forces; Dec. 27, Tokyo. [See Vol. XV, p. 271B2]

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Basketball college tourney finals:** (Dec. 28) Far West Classic—Ore. St. 65, Utah 63; All-College, Okla. City—San Fran. 60, Okla. City 45; Dixie Classic, Raleigh, N.C.—N. Carolina 39, N.C. St. 30; Motor City Classic, Detroit—Ga. Tech 70, Detroit 66; Richmond (Va.) Invitational—La Salle 59, Richmond 55; Southwest Conf.—TCU 57, Rice 55. (Dec. 30) Holiday Festival, New York—Temple 69, Calif. 59; Big 8 Conf., Kansas City—Kansas 79, Kan. St. 65; Sugar Bowl, New Orleans—Memphis St. 47, Maryland 46; Queen City, Buffalo, N.Y.—Iowa 58, Syracuse 52. (Dec. 31) Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Fla.—Florida 76, Georgia 63. [See p. 408G1] . . . **Football:** Detroit defeated Cleveland, 54-

14, in Detroit Dec. 29 for the NFL playoff championship [see p. 416A-B1]. College games Dec. 28: Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Fla.—Tenn. 3, Texas A&M 0; Shrine charity all-star game, San Francisco—West 27, East 13; Blue-Gray all-star game Montgomery, Ala.—Gray (South) 21, Blue (North) 20. [See p. 416B1; Vol. XVI, 439F3] . . . **Tennis:** The Australian team of Mal Anderson, Ashley Cooper & Mervyn Rose defeated the U.S. team of Vic Seixas & Barry MacKay, 3 matches to 2, in Melbourne Dec. 26-28 to retain the Davis Cup. (MacKay, 22, U.S. intercollegiate champion who never had won a major title, substituted for Herb Flam in singles & Gardner Mulloy in doubles. MacKay lost a close match to Anderson Dec. 26, then defeated Cooper Dec. 28.) [See pp. 408A2, 68E1]

**Bobby Morrow of Abilene (Tex.)** Christian College, Olympic sprint champion, was chosen Dec. 31 by the AAU to receive the Jas. E. Sullivan Meml. Trophy as outstanding U.S. amateur athlete of the year. [See p. 200A2] . . . Ted Kluszewski, 34, slugging first baseman hampered last season by a back ailment, was traded to Pittsburgh by Cincinnati Dec. 28 for firstbaseman Dee Fondy, 33. [See p. 152C2; Vol. XVI, 327E3]

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Accidents & Disasters.** U.S. Christmas accident fatalities (6 p.m. Dec. 24-midnight Dec. 25) totaled 278, of which 225 were caused by traffic accidents, the AP reported Dec. 26. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432C2] . . . 11 coal miners were killed Dec. 27 in an explosion in the Pocahontas Fuel Co.'s No. 31 mine at Amonate, Va. [See p. 44C3] . . . Death toll in the Dec. 13-15 Iranian earthquake was officially set at 1,392 Dec. 29 in Teheran. [See p. 416G1]

**Crime.** 15 persons were killed by bandits who raided a farm Dec. 30 in the Caldas region of Colombia. [See p. 376F2] . . . Dr. H. Sanford Williams, 48, Methodist minister & head of the Natl. Retirement Foundation, shot & killed his wife, Alice, 49, their 2 sons aged 10 & 9, & himself Dec. 24 in St. Petersburg, Fla. The bodies were discovered Dec. 26 by foundation officials, who said Williams had been despondent over a lack of donations. . . . Fred Sommer Jr., 17, of Cameron Mills, N.Y. admitted to police in Bath, N.Y. Dec. 28 that he had shot Cecil Stratton, 42, Dec. 13 & Leo W. Brown, 38, Dec. 26 after hitching rides with both men in order to steal their cars for use in holdups. . . . Actor Gerald Sarracini, 30, who had been appearing in the B'way comedy "Romanoff & Juliet," died Dec. 26 in New York as the result of injuries received early Dec. 25 in a street brawl. Monroe Gibson, 26, a carpenter, was charged with homicide Dec. 27 in the actor's death. [See p. 344F3] . . . L. Ewing Scott was sentenced to life imprisonment Dec. 26 in Los Angeles for the first degree murder of his wife, Evelyn. [See p. 416A2]